COLUMBIAN WORLD'S FAIR 1892.

RUFUS BLANCHARD AND ISAAC H. TAYLOR CHICAGO, I[illegible]EMBER, 1889. PRICE, 10 CENTS.

HEADQUARTERS
OF
World's Exposition of 1892
185 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO.

Fairs, Industrial Exhibitions
AND
International Expositions.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

"A Quick Way of Making and Unmaking Money," a book of 100 pages, showing how to make money by speculating in stocks, grain and provisions. Sent free to any address. Write for it.

"How to Trade in Stocks," a book explaining the system of dealing in stocks, grain and provisions, and containing valuable information for operators. Sent free to any address.

"Manual of Speculation," a book of 100 pages. Sent free to any address.

"Weekly Financial Review," a 16-page publication issued every Monday morning. Sent free to any address.

All of the above publications are issued by
THOMAS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
185 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

Refer to any Commercial Agency or Bank in Chicago.

FAIRS.

World—Fairs or International Expositions, are of modern origin, but public shows, fairs, exhibitions, etc., date back to ancient times.

THE BIBLICAL RECORD

as very full on Ezekiel, chapter 27, verses 12, 14, 19 and 22: "Tarshish was occupied by reason of the multitude of all kinds of riches; with silver, iron, tin and lead they traded in thy fairs." "Asher, Togarmah (or Lesser Asia), Syria, Dan (a city as to the synagogue of Jerusalem), Greece, Sheba, Raamah (a tribe), with all the Persian Gulf, traded in thy fairs" with horses, horsemen, mules, emeralds, purple and needlework, fine linen, coral, agates, onyx, calamus, spices, precious stones and gold. Dr. Scott, in his remarks on Ezekiel, says: "We should by no means forget the wisdom and goodness of the Creator, who so ordered it that the commodities of one country should be transported to another country, which is one source of the wealth and well-being of nations, and the cause of the mutual dependence of one country upon another, and of the reciprocal advantages of commerce till all nations were united in one common bond of amity and mutual utility."

FOREIGN FAIRS.

Foreign Fairs derive their chief importance, or their holidays, at the same time, from their being held at one place or another. Thus in the month of June, or fairs of Rome, were kept universally, as it was the season for the ripening of grapes, and such persons began to purchase grain to the country about, and bring their wares, which were at first under protection of the wealth." A similar fair is the *Pentecost Mysteries*, London, etc. It would not be possible to enumerate a date when national holidays or fairs were first begun, because this grew by somewhat slight from a time too small to be noted unless.

IN EARLY TIMES,

when difficult for the people to travel, it was customary to sell goods at the large gatherings, especially at meetings of a religious nature. (2) Those parties who held that pleasures and enjoyments were strongly opposed to the granting many privileges. (3) Several

FOREIGN AND ITALIAN CITIES

organized fairs in the 15th century, and St. Denis, at Paris, was chief among the fairs held in France.

GERMANY AND THE NORTH OF EUROPE

for the sale of skins. They were also held at St. Denis (a) unless from Portugal, and for French clothes, till prohibited through influence of Bathilda, a nun freed woman (5).

CHARLEMAGNE

established fairs in France about A. D. 800, and

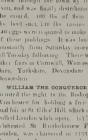
ALFRED THE GREAT

instituted them in England A. D. 886. (6) There were fairs at Athens in Greece, at Delphi, at Thessaly-lus and at Oak Manor.

Chambers' Journal contains interesting particulars about the

OLD PROVINCIAL FAIRS,

which "were occasionally granted to towns as a means for enabling them to recover from the effects of war and other disasters." "A Scottish judge (or, more perhaps the largest in the south), was especially granted by King John for the maintenance of an hospital for lepers." To announce the opening of the old fairs at Portsmouth, Southampton, Chester and Macclesfield, a boy gayly clothed the king's guest, was hoisted on a kind of egg mounted shewing moment of the king. At the Exeter



Facsimile of first map ever published with the name America on it

fair an immense glass pitcher was every year filled at my new, altogether drawn through the streets, and emptied at the end of the year, and was finally distributed to are an opulent aspect: circumstanced the crowd. (7) On the 4th of June (7) with such quality, and such effect the best sort, (in the towns and to be to the one to wonder, is either 240 pigs were required to make one to an illusion in a trifling. The of these puddings. It was boiling once hundred which observatory accessively from Saturday morning till of relaxation for hours to 10 Tuesday following. There were another fairs in Cornwall. Wen ester shire, Yorkshire, Devonshire and Dorsetshire.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

is recorded to the Bishop of Winchester for holding a fair to be held on St. Giles' Hill, about 1 mile from London which spot, (a) The Bishop of Winchester obtained in Lambeth, was chartered in 1133 by Henry I., in favor of a market, continued annually, with some interruptions, until 1810. Henry Mordaunt obtained a charter for a fair in 1628. (9) On the first Monday in June preceding the following the proclaiming ecclesiastical dread, and the Bishop of the fair to begin (on or at a general was.

FAIRS AT HOUNSLOW, PALACE AND LEIGHTON BUZZARD

are held annually, the first in August in Europe. (10)

Many other markets also fair they are the Messrs fairs were chartered of the commissioners in Adwick and Grimsby. (11)

MISCELLANEOUS FAIRS.

H. H. Bunce in his 1871 article, contributed to series of magazines on "The Great Fairs and Markets of Europe," refers to the Ballinasloe (Ireland), Droitwhich, Greenwich, Nijni-Novgorod, Leipsic, Frankfort, Switzerland, Paris, Sinigaglia and Troyes in Italy, Beaucaire in France, Nijni-Novgorod in Russia, Turin or Upper Egypt, Kerbela in the South of Sahara, Ichel, also in Shiraz, Morocco, Aydin, Hardanger in Western India. The building of railroads, as Europe at least, has caused the decline of necessity of many fairs (4) The Chicago Annual Cattle Fair of October 1, 1891, says: "The great United grain markets of Chicago, and the famous Board of Trade Sessions have largely affected, after a severe, remarkable fashion, time and lessened transactions, as compared with past years. The great French fair of Beaucaire * * * also showed signs of falling into decay, under the changed conditions of

MODERN TRADE AND TRAFFIC

* * * The glory of the fair has departed." * * * The same declining tendency is exhibited in the German fairs given as celebrated by Mr. Bunce, and took fair of Leipsic * * * of astounding importance has gone. The English fairs and markets * * * are sadly going the same process. * * * Then, as to foreign agency, the buyers and sellers to come together in such manner

Dyden

OTHER IMPORTANT FAIRS

are in some held at Frankfort on the Main, Frankfort on the Oder, Brunswick in Germany, Zurich in

Bunce

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS.

LONDON.

In 1849 Prince Albert, of happy memory, "one of the best men the world has ever known," wrote or spoke as follows: "Now is the time to prepare for a great meeting, in celebration worthy of the greatness of this country — the completeness of the whole world, and I offer myself to the public as their leader, if they are willing to unite in the undertaking." January 3, 1850, a royal commission was issued, and the subscription list started with 7,000 pounds subscribed by the Queen, who opened the Crystal Palace May 1, 1851, in less than fourteen months from parliamentary sanction. The vast structure of iron and glass was 1,851 feet long by 456 feet broad, 66 feet high, and cost 150,000 pounds. Receipts, 506,000 pounds; expenses, 293,000 pounds, and 238,000 pounds net profit. No assessment was made from the subscribers to the guarantee fund. Sixteen tickets for gentlemen were 3 pounds 3 shillings, and for ladies 2 pounds 2 shillings, and were transferable, and were the only admission for the first day. On the second and third days the price of admission was 1 pound, from the fourth to the twenty-seventh days was 5 shillings, and one shilling on the twenty-ninth day. W. Weed, Secretaries of the Society of Arts, says in the New York Tribune, January, 1890: "Of the great industrial fresco as at the best of the Hurds trade [sic] were exhibited, of not these organs, certainly their first row, to a leading part in the exhibition of 1851." The marked success of this Exhibit led to the establishment of countries to carry out similar plans.

NEW YORK WAS THE FIRST IMITATOR IN 1853.

We have found it difficult to obtain full particulars of this affair, so little seems to have been published on the subject. Soon after the "Of the New York International Exhibition" we have had to say, except that it was badly managed and that it resulted in a loss heavier even than that of Dublin Horse-de-Square, on which it was erected, was torn in the northern extremity of the city. This piece of ground is still empty. The [illegible] for architect [illegible] and persons." The general plan of the edifice was a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome at the intersection of the four arms, enabling ground floor and galleries, for the exhibition was 172,000 square feet. Light was communicated to the interior from the dome. None of the material required was [illegible] 1,500 pieces of glass, and 750,000 feet of wood. *Putnam's Historical Record* for October 1, 1853, contains a brief description of its figures and aids: "The magnificent building is complete about all that is [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1790 Central Line of Population, also Central Lines of Population in each Decade till 1890,

SHOWN ON AN OUTLINE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA, UNJUSTLY CALLED AMERICA.

Also a Line dividing Territory most accessible to Chicago from Territory most accessible to New York.

Reasons from Representative Men why the World's Exposition of 1892 should be held at Chicago. Contributed.

From Hon. J. Young Scammon

The Greatest ever held for a Purpose Worthy of a Great Nation's Effort in 1892

The celebration came to show the resource of this great nation. They can only be seen at the centrical point, and that one other thing must exhibit the most natural representation of Yesterday, to-day and yesterday, should be selected for that purpose. At these are the reasons why Chicago should be chosen. It is the only city possessing time to make accommodations for the exhibition who will want to visit the exposition combined with the best climate, good water and best facilities for packing it; for all the attainments of the three cities.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

1031 MONROE ST.

From Hon. H. Dudley, Governing Editor Inter Ocean.

The exposition for should be held at Chicago and because the location has been made Chicago but because it is in the most central and most beautiful in the interior of large than the location of the greatest city east or west.

The people of Chicago are progressing, energetic, and liberal. Invariably, Fair will respond quickly to the new demands of the business. The city has unsurpassed railroad facilities and is easily reached from all parts of the country without change and from all parts of the world. It is well supplied with hotels and boarding houses. Chicago is the right spot for the holding of every class and every country. The city will treat all subsequently in addition for a world's exposition of any kind. It is also accessible to visitors from the European lines from the Southern states. If the people of Europe and country by reason to say good as the Columbian Exposition was located at the geographical center of the country, they may prefer to go to Chicago, because it is the geographical center, but they will necessarily have to go there three times as far as the eastern cities, the development of the United States, if we consider that they can as easily do this country as possible. The people who do not go, will be a benefit to the city of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Indianapolis, New York, Boston and every other city at the line of European, South American, or Asiatic travel.

As far as this country is concerned, the fair should be held in Chicago, because located here it will be convenient for all and nearer to more people in the United States than a fair held at any other point. New York, with difficulty, finds one possible area for the fair. Chicago can easily find several desirable locations.

WM. H. BYRNES

From Hon. J. Medill, Editor Chicago Tribune

The idea which inspired Christopher Columbus when he set out upon his memorable expedition was the discovery of a shorter route to India. It has led to the shores of the New World and especially of Chicago, the central metropolis of the West. The Eastern people are possessed of the old idea that the Atlantic coast region is the United States or business and population. But, in fact, the East is the country, the nation. They do not keep pace with the growth of the West. Every year the East and chiefly the New England States of the census and the statistics of general commerce and finance. They do not know that Chicago has become the center of the nation's population and the very heart of the nation's business activity. They are not aware that the samples of commerce, finance and national government has departed from the East and been established in the West. They will, when the census of 1890 is taken, find that Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis are admirably the fact that the great West has passed and distanced enormously within the past twenty years, and that Chicago is now not only the "metropolis of the Northwest," as pleasantly and wisely termed by the statesmen of the nation—the center of the country's population and business—but she is and has been identified with the West and with Chicago understood all this not understand it as such that we should have the exposition of 1892 with Eastern people, we find that they are slow to discover understanding it.

But, to meet the policies. There are events will work out conclusions which another agreement our projections may be by. The next national census, to be taken in 1895—and year will be a startling revelation to the country and to the east from these periods, in the place where both parties and common sense demand that the centennial celebration should be held.

That Chicago enjoys these distinguished honors no one can attempt to gainsay except in violation of common logic.

C. B. FARRELL.

From Hon. S. Skinner, of the Chronicle-Herald and Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Illinois

Known Appearance of the Wind

I have been spending the summer on the Pacific Slope, chiefly portion of the interior in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Washington, and have met with universal and earnest in this what an unobtrusive appreciation the typical and average Eastern man had of the West and especially of Chicago, the central metropolis of the West. The Eastern people are possessed of the old idea that the Atlantic coast region is the United States or business and population. But, in fact, the East is the country, the nation. They do not keep pace with the growth of the West. Every year the East and chiefly the New England States of the census and the statistics of general commerce and finance. They do not know that Chicago has become the center of the nation's population and the very heart of the nation's business activity. They are not aware that the samples of commerce, finance and national government has departed from the East and been established in the West. They will, when the census of 1890 is taken, find that Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis are admirably the fact that the great West has passed and distanced enormously within the past twenty years, and that Chicago is now not only the "metropolis of the Northwest," as pleasantly and wisely termed by the statesmen of the nation—the center of the country's population and business—but she is and has been identified with the West and with Chicago understood all this not understand it as such that we should have the exposition of 1892 with Eastern people, we find that they are slow to discover understanding it.

But, to meet the policies. There are events will work out conclusions which another agreement our projections may be by. The next national census, to be taken in 1895—and year will be a startling revelation to the country and to the east from these periods, in the place where both parties and common sense demand that the centennial celebration should be held.

That Chicago enjoys these distinguished honors no one can attempt to gainsay except in violation of common logic.

C. B. FARRELL.

From Hon. Thos. B. Bryan

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 21, 1889

Complying with the request for photographic contributions to your World's Fair, I send you herewith a photograph of the accompanying outline map of the United States, which I would be presumed to the eye than the gazette lines and noting the rapid advance by decades of the center of population toward its present focus near to Chicago.

The larger part of the United States West of the line has found to be eastern and of easy commercial access to this time to say other great city of the land, as also magnitude of the natural advantages of Chicago for the world's fair. Its central position, its railroad facilities, its enterprising citizens, its wealth and especially to these whose means and enthusiasm would make it most attractive it such an exposition.

I have been among and all every many of the inhabitants of the United States residents Chicago, but it is not strange that the other fifty-nine ought to dwell here or are "among coming on."

Apart from the central location Chicago has the facilities for accommodating such an exposition as no pleasure seeker has ever before known. Its railroad facilities, its hotel accommodations, its many handsome halls of all public sized buildings, its unsurpassed parks, and last but not by any the thousand of lakes, all unite to make the city central, eligible and attractive. Chicago is the natural and unquestioned center of the nation's population and business, and must be the center of the nation's exposition.

JAMES C. DORE

From Hon. Wm. Henry Smith, General Manager Associated Press

The world's fair for 1892 should be held at Chicago. The reasons for it are obvious.

It is across Spain and other nations would be prudent to a national fair. It would be to give them the impression that Europeans shrink more or less at the shores of the Atlantic, and that four hundred years of national development and electricity as has this three centuries of a century, and Chicago is the center of that world.

The people of the eastmost lying west and south of Chicago have a relation to the discovery of Columbus which the Atlantic seaboard does not. Spain and France, by coming to the Lakes and the Mississippi Valley, will be able to realize the greatness of the territory formerly under their flags.

Chicago has the best summer climate and the most extensive hotel accommodations, and can find room for a world's fair without destroying any of her parks.

WM. HENRY SMITH.

From Wm. H. Reed, of Reed, McNally & Co.

Very briefly, some of my reasons for favoring Chicago as the location for the great National Exposition of 1892 are as follows:

1 Its central geographical position.

2 Its accessibility by land and water transportation.

3 Its unsurpassed hotel accommodations.

4 Its comfortable summer climate.

5 Its healthfulness, as shown by comparison with other great cities.

6 Its supply of pure water for all purposes.

7 Its abundant churches and places of entertainment.

8 The public spirit and enterprise of its inhabitants, not especially manifested in the readiness with which they raised $5,000,000 for the money to commence the work on the proposed enterprise. The people of Chicago are noted for their liberality and strongest, and should express confidence in liberal and considerate treatment. We are in America too far the substance of the progressive spirit of the age including scientific discovery and conveyance as much as Chicago, and to either as well situated to have the great observatory whose entry, intelligent and progressive people, and healthful location for the great American Fair of to-day.

It is a world's fair, metropolitan and representative, and its citizens, having already expended $5,000,000 to carry to a successful termination any enterprise in which they may engage.

WM. H. REED.

From Erskine Ely Sheldon, Editor of the Mail

I know no city Chicago should be chosen as the place for the great World's fair in 1892? Certainly; a dozen if required. But I will name several points of all, because I believe that it has started to be got together, and that it has the greatest advantages on the way of facilities. Everybody can get to Chicago as easily and is always glad to visit the great, unrivalled progressive of American cities. There have the center as well as of large public entertainment. With all the great cities of people which the world's fair would cause there would be no necessity for the clearing out of shows or it half-pay Chicago as the only city those for at the time which has proven that its progression to cause money was not simply talk. The $5,000,000 first behalf of a already a certainty, and if it is found that more as needed it will be forthcoming. Chicago will erect buildings for this great exposition which no other city would undertake, and will call upon all the nations of the world to participate in it. Then, Chicago has the facilities which to do this, also has the spirit in which to locate these buildings, also as the natural center of this greatest of nations, and also has great, broad-minded men or plenty who are capable in every sense of making the exhibition of the Columbian discovery one unrivalled as the annals of the United States. These are the general reasons. Among the numerous reasons why the fair should be held here as our minds might to have great weight, are the two points of foreign visitors will be immediately from the eastward and placed in the hands of the exhibitors and the visitors. Then there will be less expense attending the placing of exhibits than in New York, for to discuss the reasons why Chicago space was to be selected. Chicago's space is so expressed that two and two make four. Chicago wants it and will get it and will make of such a success as it meant be startling.

EUGEN L. SHELDON,
Editor of the Mail

From Hon. Lambert Tree

The world's exposition of 1892 should be held in Chicago.

Firstly Because it is more nearly to the center of the population of the United States than any other large city.

Secondly Because it is the typical American city.

Thirdly Because the railway system which connects it with the rest of the country is the most perfect and far reaching that exists anywhere.

Fourthly Because the facilities for the accommodation and entertainment of visitors are not excelled.

Fifthly Because the summer climate is unsurpassed among the cities of the continent.

Sixthly Because it is the key of the Northwest.

LAMBERT TREE.